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## Japan-U.S. treaty would keep CIA's five bases in Okinawa

By Japan Press Service  
TOKYO (By mail) — Communist representative Zenmei Matsumoto in the Japanese House of Representatives on Oct. 29 exposed the presence of U.S. Central Intelligence Agency undercover bases at five places in Okinawa and pressed the government on the dangerous nature of the Japan-U.S. reversion agreement for Okinawa.

The government will try to have the agreement ratified later this month.

The CIA bases are: The Combined Service Group (CSG) at Tamagusuku village in the southern part of Okinawa main island, the Foreign Broadcasting and Intelligence Service (FBIS) at Yomitan village in the central part, also Yomitan village's CSG Ammunition Depot, the FBIS Housing area at Chatan village in the southern part, and the Niisato Site (communications) attached to Ohzato village CSG, also in the southern part.

These five bases are included in the "list of bases" to be operated by the U.S. after the "reversion" of Okinawa in the annexed papers of the Okinawa agreement which was signed last June 17. Moreover, to cover up their true character of being CIA's undercover operation points, they respectively use such designations as "Chinen Supply Area," "Boro-point Army Auxiliary Facility," "the Army Combined Service Group's Munition Depot," "the Army Housing Area," and "Niisato Communication Point."

Matsumoto backed his argument with detailed materials exposing the real nature of the bases.

CSG occupies about 2,000,000 square yards on the hilly belt in

the interior of the main island, and is under strict guard, including Japanese guards armed with sniper rifles, which can be seen at no other bases. The highest authority in Okinawa, the High Commissioner himself, has no power over the base. At a gorge surrounded by small hills in the central part, there is a special area called "Z area," of about 1,200 square yards, cut off from other areas by wire fence where no ordinary personnel can come near. The area is for secret forced training of Asian mercenaries.

Matsumoto said that under the Okinawa agreement these CIA bases would remain and continue operations under the name of "armed forces" bases.

On the CSG, Foreign Minister Takeo Fukuda, in his reply, said that "the U.S. side has announced it would be removed on July 1, 1972," and a moment later said, "it will be removed but will be used for other purposes," contradicting himself. On the four other bases, he said that the government "will not permit them to deviate from the Security Treaty," revealing the government's intention of allowing them to continue operations in reality.

What lies behind the exposure made by Matsumoto is the fact that the Japanese government is going to supply bases to the CIA and by so doing is attempting to revise the Security Treaty in substance.

In Article 6 of the current Japan-U.S. Security Treaty, supplying bases to the U.S. armed forces is permitted but is ruled out for other agencies. Supplying bases to the CIA is naturally not permitted.

But the governments of Japan and the U.S., wanting to retain the CIA in the "post-reversion" of Okinawa, camouflaged the CSG base as "Chinen Supply Area" and the FBIS base as "the Army Auxiliary Facility," and included them in the Okinawa agreement and the note of understanding.

Wiretapping revealed

FBIS is a U.S. Government's intelligence service apparatus specializing in intercepting foreign broadcasts, which merged with the CIA when it was established in 1952. The Okinawa FBIS is under a special assignment of detecting new radio waves and undetected radio waves emanating from the Asian continent, and is said to be able to catch "even a portable transmitter's wave sent out from the jungle." It is clearly mentioned in the 1970-1971 edition of the Manual of U.S. Government Organizations that the FBIS is an apparatus of the CIA.

The intercepted broadcasts recorded by the Okinawa FBIS station, which the Communist Party's fact-finding mission to Okinawa discovered, cover all internal and overseas broadcast and teletype communications originating from the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, the People's Republic of China, the Democratic Republic of Vietnam and the South Vietnam Liberation forces.

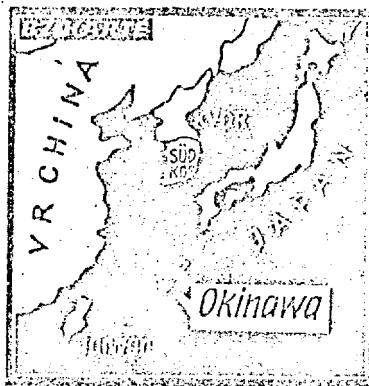
Moreover, this Japan Press Service's English teletype communications also have been minutely intercepted and their contents are relayed to U.S. military headquarters and U.S. Government organizations such as CIA (CSG) and the 7th Psychological Warfare unit of the U.S. Army.

The present communication will be no exception.

## CIA-Basen auf Okinawa spionieren und wühlen für die US-Armee

Tokio, ADN/BZ -- Der für seine Wühlaktionen berühmte USA-Geheimdienst CIA unterhält auf der japanischen Insel Okinawa fünf als Einrichtungen der US-Armee getarnte Basen. Das enthüllte der kommunistische Abgeordnete Zenmei Matsumoto vor dem japanischen Repräsentantenhaus. Unter anderem gehört dazu eine Station des „Foreign Broadcasting and Intelligence Service“ (FBIS), ein mit der CIA verbundener Geheimdienst der USA-Regierung. Die FBIS-Station auf Okinawa fängt Funksendungen und Fernschreiben in der KVDR, der VR China, der DRV und von den südvietnamesischen Befreiungskräften ab und stellt das Material dem militärischen Hauptquartier und der 7. Ein-

heit für psychologische Kriegführung der USA-Armee zur Verfügung.



CIA BASES ON OKINAWA SPY, AGITATE FOR THE U.S. ARMY -- East Berlin,  
Berliner Zeitung, German, 5 Nov 71, p 5

Tokyo, ADN/BZ -- The CIA, the U.S. intelligence agency which is notorious for its subversive activity, maintains five bases on the Japanese island of Okinawa, which are camouflaged as installations of the U.S. Army. This disclosure was made in the Japanese House of Representatives by Zenmei Matsumoto, a communist member. Included is a station of the "Foreign Broadcasting and Intelligence Service" (FBIS), an intelligence agency connected with the U.S. Government's CIA. The FBIS station on Okinawa picks up radio broadcasts and teletypes in the DPRK, PRC, DRV and from the South Vietnamese liberation forces and provides the information to the military headquarters and to the U.S. Army's Seventh Psychological Operations Group.

# Ex-CIA 'Agent' Plans Book On 'Canon' Organ

An aging Japanese resident of Yokosuka City near Tokyo will shortly publish a book on his postwar activities as an agent of a U.S. military intelligence service and U.S. Central Intelligence Agency (CIA) in Japan.

He is Masaki Matsumoto, 59, who had created a political and social stir in Japan in the summer of 1959 by disclosing he had been an American-employed agent to the Tokyo headquarters of the Japan Socialist Party.

He did so in order to seek public protection against what he termed continued harassment by the CIA and Japanese police, he explained at the time.

His expose on CIA activities in Japan had caused a parliamentary problem.

Matsumoto Saturday told the press that he had decided to publish the book to gain complete social vindication for himself and his family.

He said he had been under Japanese police "surveillance" conducted under the pretext of "protection." He had to move twice because of public and police suspicion, he added.

Matsumoto's book will be based on facts recorded in notebooks on his activities while in the service of the so-called "Canon" organ of the U.S. Occupation Forces in Japan and

the U.S. CIA office in Japan.

"Canon" is said to have been a free-wheeling secret intelligence and counter-intelligence organ, led by Lt. Col. Jack Y. (or G.) Canon, of the Allied Forces General Headquarters in Tokyo.

According to Matsumoto, his book, to be published by Ota Shobo, Ltd., a Tokyo publishing firm, will be titled "Beware CIA is Around" and subtitled "Confessions of an Ex-Agent on What Intelligence Was Like."

The book will bear a recommendation by Seicho Matsumoto, a current popular Japanese writer, as the first expose of the kind ever to come out in Japan, he added.

The book will permanently record all the shocking revelations he had already made in 1959 with his notes, he said.

At that time, Matsumoto reported that he had joined the Canon organ because he had assisted the U.S. Eighth Army Counter-Intelligence Corps in Yokohama in April 1946 in exposing cases of blackmarketing of U.S. military supplies.

He had disclosed the Canon organ's kidnaping of Wataru Kaji, a Japanese writer, on his return from continental China. The incident came to light in 1952.

Furthermore, Matsumoto had confessed to having been an independent "agent" for the CIA between April, 1958 and March, 1967 when he "resigned."

During the period, he was involved in the mysterious disappearance from Japan of a visiting Canadian trader and his wife occurring in 1963 and the attempted kidnaping of a Soviet Embassy staff member in 1966, he had also said.

Even after the confession, he has been shadowed or molested by various unknown figures, he explained Saturday.

Mainichi Daily News, Tokyo, Japan  
July 4, 1971

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## ON THE GO

# Where Spies Drop Their Disguises

BY JERRY HULSE

Times Travel Editor

TOKYO — Playing spy is the newest tourist dodge in Tokyo.

Off by the American and Russian embassies is where they go. It is also where the CIA agents and the MVD boys hang out. After all, spies are human, too, they have to eat and drink. Just as others do. So they go to the Gaslight after spying all day and drop the disguise.

The Gaslight looks like the spy places in movies. Just the right amount of intrigue. Just the right amount of glamor. Beautiful girls. Incredibly beautiful Eurasian girls. Girls with short skirts and long hair. It's the sort of place you hate to say sayonara to, if you know what I mean.

Of course, it does seem a little out of character to have a Japanese banjo player strumming "Rhapsody." But that's to promote the Gaslight and Gay Nineties atmosphere.

The music starts with the happy hour at 5 o'clock. It's when the spies get off work. At least the ones on the day shift do. Don't get me wrong. No one admits he's a spy. They just are, that's all. Anyone can tell it.

There was this one wearing the Continental-style suit with the raincoat draped over his shoulders — the way spies wear them in the movies. He was sipping vodka. Obviously a Russian agent. I walked over and introduced myself and said, "Where are you from?"

## Real Spy Hangout

Well, anyway, the Gaslight really is a spy hangout because everyone who lives in the neighborhood says that it is. The American Club is just around the corner. A lot of American big shots live in the area. The Gaslight's an excellent listening post for both sides—Russian and American.

Besides the Russian embassy there's the place where the Japanese plotted Pearl Harbor a few doors away. There's also a Russian restaurant—one of those places with huge onion domes. After doing the Gaslight the Russians go there for piroshki, bitochki soup and caviar.

This is all off in the Akasaka area. Akasaka and the Roppongi section are attracting the old Ginza crowds. Roppongi and Akasaka are in, a friend said. Ginza's out. One of the indest places is Dracula's. At Dracula's it's Halloween every night. Corpses rise up out of coffins. Vampires leap from the walls. Japanese lads bring along their girlfriends. When the monsters leap from the walls the girls leap into the boyfriend's arms. The boys smile and order another drink.

Mostly, though, the Japanese leave their sweeties home when they go nightclubbing. While mama-san is watching TV, papa-san is out on the expense account. Tokyo is an expense account town. It takes no great effort to drop \$100 in a single evening. A short one at that, considering the cabarets close around 11:30 p.m.

## Hostesses With Mostest

It's the hostess game that hurts. Fluttering around Tokyo's 25,000 boites are 150,000 of these lovely little butterflies. When they smile it means money. A barrelful of yen.

It's not that the Japanese are terribly rich. It's just that their companies put them on the expense account. When they have no visiting firemen they entertain each other. That's fine for the Japanese but it stings the tourist. It is why a tourist should take a Japanese businessman along when he goes pub crawling. Not to pick

name of the game.

At the Copacabana and the Latin Quarter, two of Tokyo's zingiest nightclubs, gorgeous dolls gulp soft drinks at inflated prices and charge nearly \$4 an hour for exchanging pleasantries with the customer. Add to this the service charge, the tax, etc. and it comes out to something resembling the national debt. Then there is Ladies Town where the hostesses all wear bridal gowns (presumably hoping for a proposal), and the Aho Club where they dress up as nurses.

None of this is to imply that every cabaret in Tokyo is out to fleece the tourist. On the contrary, if you avoid the cheesecake and sip slowly you may still have taxi fare when the evening's over.

There is, for example, the working man's bar, Shinseku. This is a seven-story tower in Akasaka that features everything from pinball and billiards to a cabaret and beer hall, floor-by-floor.

Then there are the coffee shops where a boy goes to court a girl. Japanese houses being what they are there's little privacy. There's little in the coffee houses, too, but at least the conversation isn't being overheard by mama-san and papa-san. Altogether there are nearly 10,000 coffee houses in Tokyo.

At the Baron you can get both a bath and coffee for \$1.50. While you're scrubbing they'll even press your suit. Another features a fashion show. Dozens more present jazz and

Bach.

While all this is going on the spies are getting into their cups back at the Gaslight.